The People's Korea

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Vice President Kim Il Passes Away At Age of 74; State Funeral Held

Vice President Kim Il passed away on March 9 from a long illness. He was 74 years old.

An obituary of the Vice President was made public by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the DPRK on March 9.

Mr. Kim Il was a member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice President of the DPRK.

He was a most faithful revolutionary soldier and closest and finest revolutionary comrade-in-arms and revolutionary comrade of President Kim Il Sung.

He joined in the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by President Kim Il Sung and waged a heroic struggle against Japanese imperialism with arms in his hands for many years in the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

A 69-member state funeral committee consisting of President Kim Il Sung, Mr. Kim Jong Il and others was formed.

Among them were O Jin U, Pak Sung Chul, Rim Chun Chu, Li Jong Ok, Kang Song San, O Baek Ryong, So Chol, Kim Yong Nam, Ho Dam, Yon Hyong Muk, Chon Mun Sop, Choe Yong Rim, O Guk Ryol, Kim Hwan, Paek Hak Rim, So Yun Sok, Hyon Mu Gwang, Chon Byong Ho, An Sung Hak, Kong Jin Tae, Hong Song Ryong, Cho Se Ung, Choe Gwang, Kim Bok Sin, Chong Jun Gi, Kim Du Nam, Kye Ung Tae, Li Gun Mo, Kang Hui Won, Chong Gyong Hui, Kim Gang Hwan, Kim Jung Rin.

President Kim Il Sung on March 10 visited the bier of the late Vice President Kim Il and expressed deep condolences on his death.

The President was accompanied by Mr. Kim Jong Il, defence minister O Jin U, and other party and state high officials.

A wreath sent by the President himself was laid by the bier.

Wreaths sent by the WPK Central Committee, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the DPRK, commissions and ministries of the Administration Council, central organs, social organizations and various organs in Pyongyang were also placed there.

President Kim Il Sung, together with the members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased.

Together with the leading party and state cadres accompanying him, the President offered deep condolences to the bereaved family and gave them warm words of consolation.

On March 11, a state funeral ceremony for the late Vice President was solemnly held in Pyongyang.

Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, Mr. O Jin U, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Minister of People's

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On March 10, President Kim Il Sung, Mr. Kim Jong Il and other party and state high officials visited the bier of the Vice President Kim Il and expressed deep condolences on his death. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Brief History of Vice President Kim Il

PYONGYANG, March 10 (KCNA) – Comrade Kim Il was born into a poor peasant's family in Orang County, North Hamgyong Province, on March 20, 1910.

He was actively engaged in the work of the underground party and mass organisation from the beginning of 1932 and, after joining the ranks of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in October 1935, waged a self-sacrificing struggle to rout the Japanese imperialist aggression army and win the freedom and independence of the fatherland as a leading military and political cadre of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

After the liberation, as an executive member of the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea, Comrade Kim Il conducted energetic activities for the consolidation and development of the Party and for the unity and cohesion of the Party ranks and struggled devotedly for the strengthening and development of the People's Army as Deputy Divisional Commander in Charge of Culture, Deputy Commander in Charge of Culture of a Command of the People's Army and Vice Minister of National Defence.

In the period of the Fatherland Liberation War he greatly contributed to ensuring victory in the war at the post of Vice Minister of National Defence, Director of the Political Department of the Home Ministry, Military Commissary of the Frontline Command and Chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee.

He devoted his all energies to carrying into practice the Party's lines and policies for post-war rehabilitation and construction, construction of the foundation of socialism and socialist construction, working as Secretary of the Party Central Committee from June 1953, Vice Chairman of the Party Central Committee from August 1953, Vice Premier of the Cabinet from January 1959, and Premier of the Administration Council from December 1972.

He actively struggled to strengthen the power body of the Republic as First Vice President and Vice President of the DPRK from April 1976.

He was elected member of the Party Central Committee from the Inaugural Congress of the Workers' Party in August 1946, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee from the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee in August 1953 and member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee at the First Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Party in October 1980.

He was deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly all along till today from the first Supreme People's Assembly in 1948.

He was awarded "Order of Kim Il Sung", the highest order Flag First Class, Order of Freedom and Independence First Class, Commemorative Order of the Founding of the Republic and many other orders and medals.

Comrade Kim Il was always boundlessly faithful to the cause of our revolution till the last moments of his life.

Growing Support to 3-Way Talks

Andre Kolingbar, President of the Military Committee for National Redressment and Head of State of the Central African Republic, on March 10 met Korean ambassador to his country O Gyong Hwan.

He told the Korean ambassador that the new proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks is a most just and epochal one for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

He fully supported the proposal.

Ugandan Premier Otema Alimadi on March 9 met Korean ambassador to his country Chang Dae Hi and said that the Ugandan government fully supports Korea for tripartite talks.

He said:

The government of the Republic of Uganda hopes for a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula.

Proceeding from this stand, the government of the Republic of Uganda has supported all the proposals put forward by the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of Korea and fully supports the new proposal for tripartite talks.

There is no change in such stand of the government.

Yang Hyong Sop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, received a letter of solidarity from Romain Vilon Guezo, President of the Standing Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly of the People's Republic of Benin, supporting the appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world which was adopted at the 3rd session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The letter says:

The appeal reflects the unshakable will of your people to remove the danger of nuclear war in Korea and solve the question of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of the just and realistic proposal put forward by the great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung and by means of dialogue and negotiation.

We hope that the United States and the south Korean authorities will correctly estimate the new proposal raised by you and show an affirmative response to the proposal for tripartite talks for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Together with the entire militant Benin people, the Standing Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly of the People's Republic of Benin and ourselves actively support the struggle of the courageous people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the establishment of peace and for the building of a reunified, independent and prosperous Korea.

Yang Hyong Sop also received a similar letter from Ntahobari Maurice, President of the National Development Council of the Republic of Rwanda.

The letter says:

I reaffirm the support of our national development council to

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Address at Funeral of the Late Vice President Kim Il

A funeral address in joint name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was read out by Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, at the funeral ceremony for the late vice-President Kim Il which was held on March 11.

We are bidding the last farewell in deep sorrow to the late vice-President Kim Il, a most faithful revolutionary soldier and closest comrade-in-arms of President Kim Il Sung, he noted, and said:

The late Comrade Kim Il was born into a poor peasant's family in Orang County, North Hamgyong Province, on March 29, 1910, and participated early in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle with a burning hatred for the Japanese imperialists and the class enemies.

After receiving the Juche-oriented line of the Korean revolution advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, he actively conducted the work of the underground party and mass organisation. After joining the glorious ranks of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he waged a self-sacrificing struggle for the liberation and the independence of the fatherland as a leading military and political cadre of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

Recorded in the historic victory in the great anti-Japanese war which brought the liberated fatherland to our people are feats of the late Comrade Kim Il who waged a self-sacrificing struggle for the freedom and independence of the fatherland, overcoming all sorts of trials with warm revolutionary enthusiasm and patriotism and indomitable revolutionary spirit.

After liberation Comrade Kim Il, upholding the line of building the Party, state and army put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, devotedly struggled for the strengthening and development of our Party and the building of a rich and powerful, independent and sovereign state.

In the period of the arduous Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists, he fought staunchly to defend and implement the outstanding military idea and the Juche-based strategic and tactical policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, working at responsible posts of the People's Army.

After the war he made a great contribution to establishing a most advanced socialist system in this land and turning our country into a powerful socialist state, independent, self-sustaining and self-reliant in national defence, wholeheartedly upholding the original line and policy of socialist revolution and socialist construction advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He struggled devotedly for the reunification of the country divided by the U.S. imperialists, upholding the policy of the independent national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and made a positive contribution to enhancing the external authority of the Republic and strengthening the international solidarity with our revolution by carrying through the independent foreign policy of our Party.

The life of Comrade Kim Il was the life of a revolutionary soldier boundlessly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the life of an indomitable revolutionary and a true communist who devoted his all to the struggle for the Party and the revolution, for the working class and the people.

For his boundless loyalty to the Party and the leader, his devoted services to the fatherland and the people, for his steadfast revolutionary principle and noble revolutionary traits, he always enjoyed respect and love of our Party members and people, and his boundless loyalty to the Party and the leader, and a high degree of revolutionary spirit, Party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit displayed by him were an example for us.

For his outstanding feats performed for strengthening and development of our Party and the Republic and for the victory of our revolution and construction, he was awarded two "Orders of Kim Il Sung", the highest order of the Republic, the Title of Labour Hero, the Six Orders of National Flag First Class, Order of Freedom and Independence First Class, Commemorative Order of the Founding of the Republic and many other orders and medals.

We will always remember the late Comrade Kim Il who fought shoulder to shoulder with us shedding blood on the road of arduous struggle for the liberation of the fatherland, the reunification and independence of the nation, and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, and staunchly struggle for the reunification of the country and the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of Juche under the guidance of the Party and the leader, turning sorrow for the death of the precious revolutionary comrade into a strength and fighting spirit and thereby achieve without fail what he desired in his lifetime.

Although he passed away, the precious feats performed by him and his revolutionary spirit will remain long in the annals of the revolutionary struggle of our Party and people.

By Katamura Eiju

— The Democratic People's Republic of Korea —

Juche Society, a Healthy Society Where All People Make Efforts (10)

(Continued form the No. 1,179 issue of The People's Korea)

Training through Manual Labor

Friday Labor

During my stay in Korea, an advisor to the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries took care of me. He is a man of strong physique, about fourty. He gets a monthly salary (called "living expenses" in Korea) of 150 *won* (One *won* is approximately 0.7$). It is a specially high salary in the DPRK. (The average salary of working people is 90 *won*.) A valuation of one's work is reflected in his salary, and there are differences of 5 won and 10 won in salaries.

In the Taesongsan pleasure ground where there is dazzling sunlight in summer, there is a big zoo in the northeastern part of it and a vast botanical garden in the northwestern part. Taesongsan in Pyongyang's suburb is a place in the northwestern part. Taesongsan in Pyongyang's suburb is a place of historic interest with remains dating back to thousands of years ago remained. Especially, it has a great number of remains of the Koguryo period (the latter half of the 5th century), as Koguryo moved its capital to Pyongyang in 427. A guide there explained me as follows:

"It was not clear for a long time where this Nammun (South Gate) stood. But judging from the construction of the whole Taesongsan area, we thought we would be able to find it here and excavated this spot and found it here. We did this excavation work."

"A common weekly schedule of study is set for the whole of the DPRK. All the organizations do "Tuesday technical study" on Tuesday, using textbooks distributed by the Party centre. On Wednesday afternoon, the head of each organization gives "a Wednesday lecture" to explain the policy of the WPK, the policy of the Government and the international situation. On Saturday afternoon, "Saturday political study" is made, to study the Juche idea, and politiccal problems. Examinations are held for the results of the Saturday political study.

There is "Friday labor" for office workers all day from morning on Friday as part of their weekly study. It is done for the purpose of training workers' physical strength by eight-hour physical labor, and for this purpose office workers stop their work on Friday from morning."

It is unthinkable in Japan for persons doing desk work to participate in physical labor with a shovel or a hack. This "Friday labor" is organized by the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the places of manual work are by it to the workers. All Korean people participate in it equally from the heads of the administrative departments (ministers in Japan) to the lowest-rankings clerk, to say nothing of high-salaried officials like guiding personnel.

The first objective of this physical work is to train the body. Public serivice personnel and office workers are enthusiastic about health care. I cannot but admire them.

Eight-Hour Labor, Eight-Hour Study and Eight-Hour Rest

Rest goes with labor. Eight-hour day is fixed as in many countries in Europe. Especially, in the DPRK, the principle of eight-hour labor, eight-hour study and eight-hour rest is observed according to "the Socialist Labour Law". So, there is no overtime work such as in Japan.

Let's see the actual conditions of the eight-hour labour of workers at the Ansan general clinic in Pyongyang City as already mentioned:

9:30 attendance, meeting before opening

10:00–13:30 medical examination and treatment in the morning

13:30–15:30 Noon recess

15:30–20:00 afternoon work

It seems that the morning meeting is additional work. They work for eight hours, that is, 3:30 hours in the morning and 4:30 hours in the afternoon. They can use noon recess freely. They may take a nap, do household chores or play sports during noon recess.

The working people are free from any worries about their living there. The house rent, lighting fuel expenses and water rates account for only 2–3 percent of their monthly salaries and 5 percent, inclusive of heating expenses in winter. Food accounts for only 0.7–0.8 percent of their average salary. They can buy 10 kg of rice for 80 *chon* (*Chon* is approximately 1/100 *won*.)

Educational and medical expenses which are really very high, are a headache in other countries. But in the DPRK, all there are free. School uniforms, shoes and teaching materials are provided to all students free of charge. In a word, the DPRK is basically a society where there are no cares as human beings. I think it is very desirable for health to have no care, because care causes disease.

Referring to this point, President Kim Il Sung said as follows. I took just a peep at the actual society of the DPRK but I can affirm his words completely:

"Now, Korean people enjoy a happy life to their heart's content free from cares and worries. They have no worries about food, clothing and housing. There are no worriess about children's education, about treatment for diseases and about taxes. In our country, there is no man who oppresses people or exploits them, or not man who persecutes people or bind them. People aren't saddled with a debt but deposit a good sum of money in the bank . . . "

(To be continued)

Development of Agriculture in Korea (7)

(Continued from the No. 1,181 issue of The People's Korea)

Chemicalization in Agriculture of DPRK

Farm chemicalization is an important guarantee for the rapid growth of agricultural production and the self-sufficiency of food in non-aligned and other developing countries.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"What is chemicalization? It is the widespread application of chemical methods to agricultural production. The manufacture and use of varied chemical fertilizers to make the land fertile, weed killers and many other kinds of agricultural chemicals–all this can be said to be chemicalization." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 12.)

Chemicalization is an important way to increase crop yields per unit area. Along with mechanization, it is an important means for freeing the peasants from arduous labour.

A new trend of development in modern agriculture, chemicalization was first introduced in the latter half of the last century and has developed ever since. It has brought about a great change in agriculture. Chemicalization has put agriculture production on a still higher scientific and technical basis, and bears a large share in the growth of farm production.

According to data, in the years (1977–1978) the world output of chemical fertilizers reached 49.61 million tons in nitrogen, 30.015 million tons in phosphorus and 25.762 million tons in potassium in terms of ingredient. Besides, silicon and various microelement fertilizers are widely used and herbicides and other agricultural chemicals are applied more and more extensively.

But the greater part of such chemical means is taken by the developed countries, and the non-aligned countries and other developing countries have only a small share.

Although the non-aligned and developing countries have the lion's share of the world's cultivated land, they are going through great difficulties in food and agricultural production. The main reason is that their agriculture has not been chemicalized.

The per-hectare grain output of the developing countries which are now having food shortage is no more than 1.5–3 tons, and even this sharply fluctuates from year to year.

If non-aligned and developing countries actively introudce chemistry in agriculture under the present conditions, this alone will enable them to increase grain output by far and to attain full self-sufficiency in food.

This has been borne out by the experience of our country where under the superb guidance of the great leader the food problem has been successfully solved in a historically short span of time through vigorous promotion of farm chemicalization.

Our country has now solved the food problem on its own by boosting per-*chongbo* grain output considerably. This is a fruit of farm chemicalization which has been realized with credit through the scientifically-substantiated utilization of chemical means while all branches of agricultural technology have made rapid progress. In our country the solid foundation of the chemical industry has been laid by ourselves.

1. Laying of Foundation of Independent Chemical Industry

In order to realize farm chemicalization with success, it is essential to chart its direction and ways correctly.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the wise policy of building the firm basis of the chemical industry by our own efforts for agricultural chemicalization.

If any country should plan to realize chemicalization with fertilizers and agricultural chemicals purchased form other countries without building its own chemical indsutry, it will need an enomous sum of money and find it difficult to maintain its Chajusong.

A number of developed countries are unceasingly boosting the prices of fertilizers capitalizing on the food crisis which is deepening in recent years. They are more and more inclined to use fertilizers, along with cereals, as a lever of economic control and political pressure on the developing countries. This lucidly proves that one should build the firm foundation of one's own chemical industry for chemicalization.

In order to create the firm basis of our own chemical industry, we quickly rebuilt on a new technical basis the chemical factories wrecked by the defeated imperialists in their flight. We also constructed many new chemical factories by our own technique and with our own raw materials.

In a little over four years after starting the buidling of a new society we turned out 259,900 tons of fertilizer on our own to promote chemicalization in agriculture.

During the Korean war of aggression the US imperialists wrought terrible havoc on the chemical factoies built by the creative labour of our people.

Putting up a militant slogan "Fertilizer precisely means grain and grain, socialism", the great leader Comrace Kim Il Sung intelligently organized and led the entire people in the struggle to build chemical factories.

True to the slogan, the Korean people, while quickly rehabilitating the demolished chemical factories, consolidated the foundation of the chemical indutry on the basis of up-to-date technology including the synthesis of ammonium by anthracite gasification.

While rapidly increasing the production of nitrogenous fertilizer, we built up new production bases for phosphatic, potash and microelement fertilizers to be fed with domestic raw materials. Along with this, we built production bases for various agricultural chemicals suited to the actual conditions of the country.

Korea has many apatite fields although its grade is not very high. Thus, we have built up a number of phospahtic fertilizer production bases to use the local raw materials, because producing our own phosphatic fertilizer drawing on the home resources is safer than importing it. And firm bases have been laid for the production of potash and microelement fertilizers and agricultural chemicals including weed killers from domestic raw materials.

To prevent soil from becoming acid and further enrich it, we have increased the proportion of urea fertilizer and nitrolime in the production of nitrogenous fertilizer.

The rural theses has set the objective of increasing the application of chemical fertilizer per *chongbo* of sown area to more than one ton. This target was reached long ago by relying on our powerful chemical industry. At present the amount exceeds 1.6 tons. From 1984 more than two tons will be applied.

Nearly 20 kinds of agricultural chemicals including highly effective weed killers unharmful to men are turned out to destroy weeds and eliminate blight and harmful insects.

The solid foundation of our Juche-oriented chemical industry which has been built in the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude is an important guarantee for pushing ahead with the chemicalization of agriculture and solving the food problem on our own.

2. Scientific Use of Chemical Means

In order to chemicalize agriculture we firmly established a scientific manuring system, besides stepping up the production of fertilizers and agricultural chemicals.

Establishing a scientific manuring system means correctly deciding the kinds and amounts of fertilizers to be applied in conformity with soil conditions and peculiarities of crops to ensure high yields and apply them plot by plot, crop by crop, at the right time and in a rational way.

Fertilizer plays a great role in increasing crop yields, but when it is used in an unscientific way, it cannot prove its true worth and may even produce an adverse effect.

We carried out the surveys of the actual soil conditions of all fields of the country to establish a scientific manuring system.

Growing with their roots in the ground, crops are largely subject of the influence of the soil conditions in the whole course of growth and fruition. Therefore, scientifically analyzing the actual soil conditions and, on this basis, applying the right fertilizers is helpful to both hastening the growth and fruition of the crop and enriching the soil.

Already in the 1950's the investigation of the soil of the cultivated land was conducted in our country and a scientific manuring system established in keeping with the nature of the soil. With the growth of fertilizer production and improvement of its composition a nationwide soil investigation was made on every plot on three occasion from the mid-1960's, analyzing even the microelement content of the soil and a scientific system was set up under which fertilizers are applied according to the nature of soil of each plot.

We intensified the studies of crops and saw to it that fetilizer is applied to suit the nutritional-physiological characteristics of crops.

Demands for nutrients vary from crop to crop and from variety to variety. And the processes of metabolism of crops differ at each stage of their growth.

Therefore, it is an important guarantee for increasing the efficiency of fertilizer and crop yields to establish a system under which fertilizers are applied on the basis of scientific analysis of the nutritional-physiological characteristics of every crop and variety in each stage of their growth.

After deeply studying the soil conditions and the nutritional-physiological characteristics of crops we established a four-element fertilizer system, with silicon fertilizer added to the three major fertilizers–nitrogenous, phosphatic and potash fertilizers. In addition, steps were taken to apply slaked lime and different kinds of microelement fertilizers in a balanced way.

Silicon is one of the nutrients needed most by all kinds of crops. Microelements help the crops to overcome unfavourable abnormal climatic conditions. The arable land of our country was very short of silicic element and microelements indispensable for crops because it had been cultivated for a long time. So, it was essential to replenish them.

In Korea nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers are applied to grain crops at the ratio of 1:0.8–1.2 in keeping with the oil conditions and the characteristics of crops, and the proportion of phosphatic fertilizer is constantly increased.

A good deal of potash and silicic fertilizers are applied together with boron, copper, manganese, molybdenum, zinc and various other microelement fertilizers. And all kinds of fertilizers are applied in many instalments and punctually to suit the nutritional-physiological characteristics of plants at each stage of their growth. An appropriate amount of fertilizers is applied at each stage of crop growth: in rice farming nursery fertilizer, post-transplantation picking-up fertilizer, fertilizer for tillering, growth regulating fertilizer, earing fertilizer and grain-ripening fertilizer: in maize farming, nursery fertilizer, basal fertilizer, growth regulating fertilizer, earing fertilizer and grain-ripening fertilizer.

Besides, we are actively introducing various effective manuring methods. Fertilizers are mixed with organic manure, and machines are used to put fertilizer deep into the soil so as to prevent their wastage and uneven growth of crops.

In farm chemicalization great attention is paid to the scientific utilization of herbicides and other agricultural chemicals.

The scientific manuring system is to meet the nutritional demands of crops and increase their yeilds, and the scientific application of herbicides and other agricultural chemicals is to remove weeds and prevent damage by blight and harmful insects by chemical means to free the farmers from hard work and provide favourable conditions for the growth and fruition of crops and thus increase the yields.

It is of special importance to use weed killers and other chemicals effectively in order to prevent damage by different kinds of weeds and by blight and harmful insects in good time.

In applying weed killers and other chemicals in our country the main stress has been put on checking the damage of weeds and blight and insect pests by using agricultural chemicals.

On the basis of concrete investigation into the causes of blight and insect pests, their bioecological features, climatic and weather conditions favourable for their appearance and the data on the climate and weather of the given year, we scientifically foresee when blight and harmful insects will occur on a large scale and give information on them to the areas concerned. In particular, we find out the areas of habitual occurrence of blight and harmful insects and the kinds of pests and plant diseases most noxious for each crop in the given areas, and intensify preliminary investigation and forecasting. At the same time, we take timely measures against them to thoroughly prevent their occurrence.

In our country we stamp out all weeds and blight and harmful insects by using herbicides and other agricultural chemicals by stages in the whole period of crop growth.

In rice farming herbicides are sprayed on nursery beds and fields after transplanting rice seedlings, and in the maize fields weeds are eliminated by applying weed killers scientifically in proportion to the humidity to soil.

And we root out the sources of weeds and blight and insect pests prior to sowing. In our country all fields are ploughed twice and sprayed with various chemicals mixed in proper combination. This is a very effective way to prevent the appearance of weeds and blight and insect pests after sowing.

Great efforts are made to prevent herbicides and other agricultural chemicals from doing harm to people and crops.

It is allowed to mass-produce herbicides and other agricultural chemicals only when it has been found out that they are harmless to man after strict experiments on and analysis of their residual poisonous effects.

By carefully analyzing the biological, chemical, and ecological factors affecting the performances of herbicides and other agricultural chemicals, we make sure that they are harmless to people and crops.

Our country is now producing various herbicides including Nip, Simetryne and assorted herbicides, various agricultural chemicals such as Chlorophos and Methaphos, and growth accelerants such as C.C.C., Alphanaphtyl acetic acid. All these highly efficient chemicals are studied by our scientists and produced with our own raw materials and cause no harm to people and crops.

Besides, in our country various weeds and blight and insect pests are killed simultaneously with less labour outlay by using rational mixtures of herbicides and other agricultural chemicals. And chemicals are sprayed mechanically.

As is clear from this, deep attention has been paid to stepping up the production of fertilizers and agricultural chemicals and to putting their use on a completely scientific basis.

In Korea all crops always grow well uniformly whether it is sprouting season or growing and fruit-bearing seasos. This is because chemical means are used scientifically, while they are produced in quantities.

Today Korea is waging a vigorous sturggle to free the farmers from hard work and definitely increase agricultural produce by pushing ahead more actively with farm chemicalization.

At the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the important task of raising the yearly output of chemical fertilizer to a 7 milion ton mark in the near future and turning out more fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and various other chemical means suited to the characteristics of our soil and crops.

When this task is realized, the amount of fertilizer applied per *chongbo* will increase, the level of chemicalization will rise further and agricultural production will grow at a still faster rate in our country.

(To be continued)

Pyongyang Urges Seoul to Accept Three-Way Talks Offer

Rodong Sinmun on Mar. 9 came out with its commentator's article titled "South Korean Authorities Should Accept Our Just Proposal for Tripartite Talks", which reads in full:

Our just proposal for tripartite talks for a peaceful solution of the Korean question is today enthusiastically hailed and supported by the people at home and abroad. The governments, parliaments, political parties and public organizations of different countries of the world issue statements and talks and send solidarity letters to us every day, supporting this proposal and hoping to see its early realization.

But the south Korean authorities are harping on the old string without any practicability, going against such trend of the times.

In their reply letter dated February 10, they rejected our proposal for tripartite talks and came out again with the question of "north-south direct dialogue" which they had been peddling and also uttered a word about ambiguous "talks of countries concerned" without naming the countries which would participate in it.

While advertising within and without that their proposal for "north-south direct dialogue" accords with "the principle of national self-determination", the south Korean authorities are getting overheated in slandering our proposal for tripartite talks without any ground as a "camouflaged peace offensive."

Such attitude of the south Korean authorities is not a sincere stance. It cannot be construed as a true stand to sincerely solve the urgent question facing the nation.

As for dialogue between north and south, it is neither a proposal made by the south Korean authorities first nor a new thing.

To solve the question of reunification through dialogue and negotiation between north and south on the principle of independence is, by origin, a consistent stand and proposition we have maintained since the division of the country.

There is no change in this stand and proposition of ours today.

Therefore, in proposing the tripartite talks this time, too, we declared in lucid terms that we favored an independent dialogue for reunification between the parties concerned of north and south after the U.S. forces are withdrawn from south Korea, peace of the country is guaranteed and a precondition is created for independent and peaceful reunification.

The urgent question facing us now is how to remove the present danger of war, guarantee peace of the country and practically create a precondition favorable for independent and peaceful reunification.

Today when tensions have been brought to the highest pitch, the most pressing question in Korea is war or peace.

Only when this question is solved at an early date is it possible to prevent our nation from falling a victim to a nuclear war and have a sincere dialogue between north and south for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea truly on the basis of mutual understanding and trust.

To this end, as we have already proposed, the unstable armistice agreement must be replaced with a peace agreement and the U.S. troops be withdrawn from south Korea, first of all, and a non-aggression declaration be adopted by north and south whereby they would undertake to use no arms against each other and to drastically reduce the armies and armaments.

These urgent problems which are directly linked with the vital interests of the whole nation and closely connected with world peace can be satisfactorily solved en bloc only through tripartite talks with the participation of us, the United States and the south Korean authorities.

It is because the United States is not only a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement but also the real ruler holding the prerogative of the military command in south Korea, who is chiefly responsible for the extreme pitch of strain in our country today and because the south Korean authorities following the United States are another party responsible for the current tension.

Our proposal for tripartite talks indicates a most reasonable way of talks proceeding from this stark objective reality.

It is a just proposal for solving the question of peace in our country and making north-south dialogue truly based on independent principle feasible.

Is there any reasonable ground for the south Korean authorities to oppose this?

No wonder they failed to produce any proper ground to refuse our proposal for tripartite talks in their reply letter.

They are trying to justify their opposition, setting afloat behind the scene the words that if the tripartite talks were held, we and the United States would act as the hosts while the south Korean authorities acting the guest without equal capacity. But this only self-exposes that they have no real power as the host.

There is neither reasonable ground nor principle and consistency in their stand against the tripartite talks.

As we emphasized, the proposal for tripartite talks, taking into account the historical facts in the past days, fully reflects the will and demand of the United States and the south Korean authorities, the opposite parties to the talks.

As for letting south Korea participate in the talks between us and the United States, it was a demand of the United States and the south Korean authorities also approved it.

When the ex-President of the United States Carter visited south Korea in July 1979, the United States and the south Korean authorities, in their joint statement, even officially proposed the convocation of a "tripartite meeting."

This fact leaves the south Korean authorities with still less ground to refuse our proposal for tripartite talks.

They, who had approved the tripartite talks and even issued a joint statement when it was raised by the United States, spurn it when it was proposed by us. Is there any consistent stand and a sincere approach to talks in this, beside the stance of dependence on outside forces?

This cannot be construed otherwise than that the south Korean authorities, for all their outcries for "relaxation of tension" and "fixation of peace", in reality do not have the intention to achieve them.

Actually the south Korean authorities are staging the massive "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises together with foreign forces against fellow countrymen.

The proposal of the south Korean authorities to hold "north-south direct dialogue" at the present juncture is, as a matter of fact, nothing but an empty talk.

It is out of order to propose a dialogue between north and south while staging war exercises the biggest in scale in history directed against us, teamed up with foreign forces. But the more fundamental question is whether the south Korean authorities have the real powers to negotiate the question of peace in Korea.

Were the questions of easing tensions and consolidating peace in our country to be practically solved, the holder of real powers, who is possessed of the military powers, must come out. A responsible dialogue can be held only when the holder of real powers come to the negotiating table. But the south Korean authorities do not have such powers. As everyone knows, it is the United States which is holding the real powers in south Korea today. Keeping south Korea under its military occupation, the United States has deployed there huge armed forces including more than 40,000 troops and nuclear weapons and has the "right" to increase these armed forces without restriction and station them there for an indefinite period in accordance with the "South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty."

Especially, the commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea holds the prerogative of the supreme command and operational command of the south Korean "ROK army" under the so-called "agreement on the transfer of the prerogative of the supreme command" and controls all the armed forces in south Korea.

It is none other than the United States which gives orders and instructions in all things from the buildup and deployment of the U.S. forces in south Korea and the "ROK army" forces to their military actions. It is again the United States which plans, sanctions and commands all the war exercises, large and small, including the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, and it is also none other than the United States which arms the "ROK army" and instigates it into the military confrontation with the northern half of the Republic.

Under this condition in which the United States holds all the real military powers in south Korea, how can the south Korean authorities, who have only the prerogative of the supreme command of the "ROK army", sit alone face to face with us and solve such problems as replacing the armistice agreement with peace agreement and adopting a non-aggression declaration without the approval of the United States? It is clear to everyone that this is impossible. That we cannot solve questions by sitting at the negotiating table only with the south Korean authorities has already been proved by the north-south dialogues in the past period.

The south Korean authorities claim that "north-south talks" accords with the principle of national self-determination. But such words are unbecoming to them.

Do they not deny themselves the principle of the national self-determination in actuality, keeping the U.S. forces in south Korea and depending on the United States for everything?

As long as the south Korean authorities maintain their present relations with the United States, north-south talks on an independent basis is practically impossible and the south Korean authorities cannot be an independent and responsible party to a dialogue with us.

If the south Korean authorities truly have the intention to ease the tension of the country and lay a foundation for reunification on the principle of national self-determination, as they claim, they must begin with taking over from the United States the powers to independently decide upon all questions before proposing north-south bilateral talks.

Viewed from this angle, we gave a very clear-cut and appropriate answer to the crux of the question when we declared in the letter that we would consider a dialogue with the south Korean authorities, if they take over now the prerogative of the supreme command of the "ROK army" from the United States and, at the same time, give assurances that they have accepted full powers to sign a peace agreement, make the U.S. troops withdraw and remove the state of military confrontation.

As all facts clearly show, the tripartite talks must be held first of all, if the question is to be practically solved.

Only when the tripartite talks are held is it possible to make a breakthrough in the present deadlock in which tensions are growing and the danger of war is increasing hourly in our country and create a guarantee for a durable peace.

Should a peace agreement be signed between us and the United States and a non-aggression declaration be adopted between the north and the south with the realization of tripartite talks, the peace of the country would be firmly guaranteed and, furthermore, a favorable phase for peaceful reunification would be opened and the north and the south would find themselves in a position to have dialogue for reunification truly on the principle of national self-determination.

Our proposal for tripartite talks which would actually pave the way for the relaxation of tensions and peaceful reunification in our country is a most reasonable national salvation measure which is acceptable to anyone who is concerned for the destiny and future of the nation and wants an early realization of the ardent desire of the whole nation for reunification.

The south Korean authorities must not categorically turn down our fair and aboveboard proposal for tripartite talks, but ponder over it and accept it with sincerity.

(KCNA)

Rodong Sinmun Flays Washington's Interference in Nicaragua and El Salvador

PYONGYANG March 3 (KCNA) — U.S. State Secretary Shultz recently vilified the expected elections in Nicaragua and let out the blast that the general elections should be subjected to "foreign supervision". Rodong Sinmun in a signed commentary today brands this as a high-handed interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua and an insult to the sovereignty and national dignity of her people.

The scheduled elections, it says, will be a momentous event in consolidating the revolutionary gains won by the Nicaraguan people under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Nicaraguan government of national reconstruction and building a new Nicaragua.

As for the elections, they are entirely a domestic issue of the Nicaraguan people. No one is entitled to interfere in them.

The cry of the U.S. imperialists for "international supervision" of the elections in Nicaragua is a crafty ruse to gratify their aggressive desire without difficulty by poking their noses into the internal affairs of Nicaragua on this occasion.

The U.S. imperialists should clearly know that Nicaragua today is not the Nicaragua they had led by the nose in the past. The Nicaraguan people do not allow any encroachment on their dignity and sovereignty as the legitimate master of a sovereign and independent state.

The U.S. imperialists should withdraw their hands of aggression and interference from Nicaragua, giving up their crafty ruse to fish in troubled waters by interfering in the internal affairs of Nicaragua.

PYONGYANG March 8 (KCNA) — Rodong Sinmun today in an article analyzing the present Salvadoran situation notes that the U.S. imperialists are making more despicable efforts to maintain the fascist dictatorship in this country and establish their colonial domination over there.

Upset by the victorious advance of the Salvadoran partriotic forces, the U.S. imperialists are instigating the Managua military hooligans to massive punitive operations against the guerrillas and to crackdown upon the people, supplying them with large quantities of lethal weapons and dollars, the paper notes, and says:

The U.S. imperialists are stretching out their bloodstained hands without hesitation into El Salvador to meddle in her internal affairs.

Of late, the U.S. ruling quarters are expanding military aid to El Salvador and intervention in her, openly announcing that "developments in El Salvador pose a grave threat to the U.S. security interests" and "the United States will not allow the appearance of a second Nicaragua and a third Cuba in El Salvador."

To cover up their criminal nature and justify their aggressive Salvadoran policy, they are making all kinds of false advertisement, crying that the present Salvadoran government is a "democratic one" and aid to El Salvador is one for "human rights" and "social progress."

With no means and ways, however, can the U.S. imperialists save their stooge whose days are numbered or veil their truculent nature.

"Team Spirit 84": Analysis (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

U.S. Beefs Up Armed Forces Aimed at DPRK

Soon after the Americans adopted the "air-land battle doctrine," they instructed "a new guidance outfit" into the "U.S.-south Korea combined forces" through establishment of a "U.S.-south Korea military commission"—at which important matters concerning the management of the "U.S.-south Korea combined forces" are discussed and decided — in order to apply the doctrine to the Korean Peninsula.

It is not made clear what problems have been discussed there. However, it is said that various measures have been discussed to beef up the U.S. troops in south Korea and the south Korean army and to reorganize their military system.

It is said that the commission lays emphasis on rapid mobilization, strengthening of mobility and field battle capabilities, improvement of equipment, storage of war materials and preparations for the use of nuclear weapons.

The American side decided to take such measures as the introduction of F-16 fighter-bombers, neutron bombs, Lance missiles, 8-inch guns and 155mm guns into south Korea together with the deployment of nuclear weapons such as Pershing II missiles, operational exercise of B-52 strategic bombers in south Korea, establishment of a satellite reconnaisance and communication unit and transformation of the Japanese military base in Sasebo into a second home base of the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

As for Sasebo Port, it is related to the "flexible operation" of the U.S. army, and its target is set on the Korean Peninsula.

The distance from Sasebo Port to south Korea is one-sixth of that from the present U.S. navy base at Yokosuka to south Korea and the time required for quick mobilization of a U.S. task force to south Korea would be shortened by 6 times.

Thereby, the U.S. task force and warships carrying Tomahawk and nuclear depth bombs would be quickly deployed in the Korean Peninsula in a Korean contingency.

Moreover, the combat system of the "U.S.-south Korea combined forces" has been remarkably changed. The American troops will play an active role in regular and irregular battles (to cope with popular uprisings in urban and rural areas to engage in "simultaneous and multi-response warfare" in the whole of the Korean Peninsula as indicated by Washington's strategy.

This is a fundamental change from the Americans' old war method by which the U.S. army was to remain in the rear and the south Korean army was to be made to fight in the forefront of land battles, a method which was applied in the late 70s.

Military exercises and training were also changed accordingly together with the change in the war method.

The American troops joined in the exercise code-named "Destroy Communism" held in May 1983 for the first time which only the south Korean troops had conducted in the past, assuming emergencies occuring simultaneously in 117 places in south Korea.

The U.S. and south Korean military authorities signed an agreement on "jointly expanding the stockpiles of war materials" to strengthen combat readiness in case of a contingency on the Korean Peninsula.

Plan of Countermeasures in Emergency

The Americans demand countermeasures to be taken by south Korea to realize the agreement, and are rapidly putting them into practice. One of them is the structuring of the south Korean army. Its content is still veiled as a military secret, however, the content was leaked partially in questions and answers in a south Korean "national assembly" session, at which it was exposed that the combat capacity of the administrative departments of the army had been strengthened.

This reflects the U.S. intention to effectively utilize the south Korean army as supplementary armed forces for the U.S. and represents an application of the "air-land battle doctrine."

The U.S. places the south Korean army under its military control through the "U.S.-south Korea joint military command."

The largest military action unit – The "U.S.-south Korea field battle force"—is composed of the U.S. second division, two army corps (9-12 divisions) of the Third Army, two armored brigades and one marine brigade, commanded by the commander of the U.S. troops.

It aims not only at grading up its actual fighting capabilities but at strengthening its fighting capacity in the rear.

The reorganization of the military system has been steadily advanced according to the "five-year plan," with 10 percent of the high-ranking officers sent to the front from the military administrative departments.

It is reported that new divisions have been created in the Second Army in the rear and in the East Sea coastal security command to strengthen the fighting capacity of these units to a degree of that of an army corps.

They also deployed special combat units (like the one mobilized to quell the Kwangju popular uprising) in charge of special combats as well as "crack contingent attack

(Continued on page 6)

File photo from a firing exercise conducted by the electronic unit of the U.S. 25th division during "Team Spirit 84" which reminds the Korean people of a real war.

Who Has Obstructed "National Reconciliation?"

The south Korean "government" has recently set free people who were banned from political activity, in a second "amnesty" measure in commemoration of the Mar. 1 Independence Movement and the founding of the "fifth republic."

This is the 20th release and reinstatement measure within 3 years since the start of the Chon "regime" (Mar. 3 '81), including the expulsion of Mr. Kim Dae Jung to the U.S., and conditional reinstatement of purged professors, and expelled students.

These frequent "amnesty" and restoration measures in the name of "national reconciliation didn't mean the flexibility of the Chon "regime".

On the contrary, this proves how unstable the Chon "regime" has been. The point is why the "regime" has been forced to give them "benefits of amnesty".

Crushed "Spring of Seoul"

People in all walks of society have been detained as "political prisoners": politicians, intellectuals, press people, religionists, workers, students.

First, people involved in the movement to demand abolition of the evil remnants of the "Yushin system" were arrested soon after the Oct. 26 incident.

In connection with the collapse of the "Yushin system", the aspirations for democracy spread all over the country, but the Choi Kyu-Hah caretaker "regime", carrying favor with the army, declared "martial law" and made public its intention to elect the "president" according to the "Yushin" constitution which should have been abolished.

Resisting these anti-democratic trends, the Council of Purged Professors, the Intelectuals' Council for Freedom, the Dong-A Choson Struggle Committee for Freedom of Press, the Council of Democratic Youth, a member of the "National Union for Democracy and Unification, on Nov. 13 made public a joint statement "For National Democracy" and demanded an immediate end of emergency decree, and a democratic cabinet supported by the whole nation.

Following this, a "National Rally against Electing the 'president' by NCU (the National Conference for Unification) was held in the Seoul YWCA hall on Nov. 26, 1979 under the sponsorship of the "National Union" and made public a "statement against electing the 'president' by NCU and a statement demanding a democratic cabient supported by the "whole nation".

This rally was forcibly broken up by the "martial law government", but the participants gathered again on Myondong Street, chanting slogans demanding a direct election of the "president".

In the face of these incidents, the "government" investigated and indicted some 200 people including Mr. Han Sok Hon, Mr. Song Raun, Mr. Pak Chong tae on charges of violating "Martial Law Decree No. 10". Finally, "martial law" was expanded over the country, as the confrontation intensified between the "government" that intended to attend the "Yushin system" and the people who demand its abolition, and the army came to the fore and caused the brutal Kwangju massacre.

Soon after that incident, the "government" indicted "Kim Dae Jung" in Aug. with the intention to hold him responsible for the uprising.

It became evident in the course of the court hearings that the incident was a frame-up and 36 people including Mr. Mun Ik Hwan, Li Mun Yung, Ko Un, So Nam Dong, Han Sung Hon, Li Hae Dong, Han Wan San and Song Gon Go were given heavy sentences.

Meanwhile five leaders of the south Korean press club who demanded freedom of speech, and nine journalists of Kyong Hyang Shinmun and Muna Broadcasting System, were arrested on charges of instigation and spread of rumors.

These dissident and intellectuals didn't plot to overthrow "government" but merely represented the people's desire to end the dictatorship.

Law for Regulation Of Political Activities

The formal name of this law is the Law on Special Measures for Renovation of the Political Climate.

It was promulgated as the Chon "regime" had to abolish the Pak "regime's" constitution under martial law. It aimed at "regulating the political activities of those responsible for political or social evils and disoder under the Pak "regime". (Article 1)

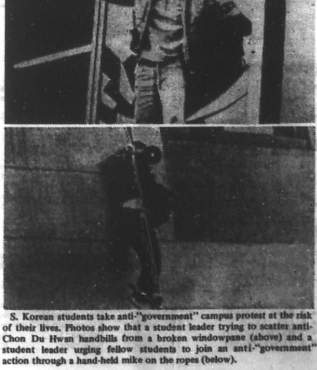
Moreover, the political reform committee appointed by the "president" blacklisted several thousands of people including National Assembly members, leaders of political parties, politicians.

It prohibited 567 people on the list from engaging in political activities until June 30, 1988 (one year after the term of Chon's presidency).

Though the reform committee said that it had expanded the scope of regulation according to principle that "there is responsibility where authority exists", yet it excluded from the list Yun Bo-Son, Ri Jae Ryung, Chung Lae Hyok who weren't against the Chon "regime".

After the Pak's assassination (Oct. 26, 1979), the situation developed contrary to expectations as will be clear from the "Three Kims' Race", the "Spring of Seoul".

In a crucial situation after the Kwangju incident and martial law, it became necessary to regulate activities for political freedom.



S. Korean students take anti-"government" campus protest at the risk of their lives. Photos show that a student leader trying to scatter anti-Chon Du Hwan handbills from a broken windowpane (above) and a student leader urging fellow students to join an anti-"government" action through a hand-held mike on the ropes (below).

Growing Demand of Revision Of "Alien Registration Law"

Strong demand is voiced for a fundamental revision of the "Alien Registration Law" among Japanese people and Korean nationals in Japan, aimed at local assemblies to be held in March.

Japanese people are bringing pressure to bear on local assemblies to adopt a resolution for an amendment to the "Alien Registration Law" and a revision of application of the law. They have submitted petitions to local assemblies concerned, while unfolding signature-collection campaigns for revision of the "Alien Registration Law" in their towns, villages and offices.

Some 400 local assemblies (as of the end of 1983) adopted resolutions or submitted petitions to the government calling for amendments to the "Alien Registration Law." These local assemblies include the Osaka prefectural assembly. Osaka Prefecture is the prefecture where the largest number of Koreans live.

Among organizations and associations which demanded fundamental amendments to the "Alien Registration Law," or abolition or easing of the fingerprinting system are: the National Association of Mayors consisting of the mayors of 651 cities; the National Liaison Council on the "Alien Registration Law" organized by local-government workers in charge of affairs related to the "Alien Registration Law"; political parties and labor unions including the Japan Socialist Party, Sohyo (General Council of Trade Unions of Japan), the Federation of Independent Unions of Japan; and the Federation of Economic Organizations.

Growing demand for a fundamental revision of the "Alien Registration Law" is closely relates to its characteristic feature as a sort of public peace maintenance law and to its strict enforcement.

Ostensively the "Alien Registration Law" aims "to secure proper control over foreign residents in Japan by obtaining information on matters pertaining to their residence and status." (Article 1, the "Alien Registration Law")

Actually the law functions to keep a strict watch on foreign residents in Japan, particularly Koreans.

The "Alien Registration Law" is sometimes compared with the Residence Register Law or the Family Registration Act for Japanese.

These are inended for "promotion of public services for residents," while the former for "control."

The "Alien Registration Law" obligates foreigners residing in Japan to submit themselves to various regulations including fingerprinting and to always carry alien registration certificates. Those who violate the law are subjected to heavy penalties or fined.

Foreigners above the age of 16 years are obligated to submit two copies of their photos--one for the alien registration certificate and the other for the original of the alien registration.

Neither the Residence Register Law nor the Family Registration Act obligates a Japanese to be fingerprinted or always to carry his or her registration certificate. Neither of these laws obligate a Japanese to submit copies of his photo. Those who violate the Residence Register Law or Family Registration Act are not sentenced or subjected to penal servitued. They are just fined. A fine in this case is distinct from that in original cases. So far no one has ever been fined, found guilty of the charge of violation of the Residence Register Law or Family Registration Act.

Violators of the "Alien Registration Law" are subjected to heavy penalties, which indicates its suppressive nature.

The "Alien Registration Law" originates in the ordinance concerning "Registration of Koreans, Chinese, Ryukyuans and Formosans," which was issued in March 1946 by the Japanese Government under a GHQ directive. The ordinance aimed to ascertain the number of Koreans who wished to return home and who didn't wish to return. The ordinance aimed to survey the actual situation of Koreans in Japan. The "Alien Registration Law" was amended several times, and each time unduly heavy penalties were added.

Violations of the "Alien Registration Law" have been frequently dealt with by authorities concerned with public peace and order.

After the enactment of the "Alien Registration Law" some 500,000 Koreans were arrested, investigated and sentenced or subjected to penal servitude or fined by 1980.

In many cases they failed to carry their certificates or were arrested for trivial matters.

The International Covenant on Human Rights as well as the Japanese Constitution calls for respect for fundamental human rights and the principle of equality of human beings.

Korean nationals in Japan are overseas citizens of a sovereign state and their historical background is distinct from other foreigners living in this country.

In the light of the conditions of Korean nationals here and the growing public call for a revision of the "Alien Registration Law," the Japanese Government are required to amend the law as early as possible for the sake of Koreans and other foreigners.

Demands of Koreans and Japanese people of all strata concerning amendment of the "Alien Registration Law" are as follows:

1) Abolition of the fingerprinting system which harms human dignity and makes a foreigner feel insulted; 2) to abolish the obligation always to carry the alien registration certificate for the sake of respect for the human rights of foreigners; 3) abolition of heavy criminal penalties imposed on violators of the "Alien Registration Law."

On Feb. 18, the governor of Kanagawa Prefecture and mayors and heads of 37 cities and villages in the prefecture submitted a joint petition to the Japanese government for revision of the "Alien Registration Law."

On Feb. 15, the Japan Socialist Party, Sohyo and other associations launched a one million signature-collection campaign, calling for the amendment of the "Alien Registration Law." The campaign is to continue until June.

(Continued from page 5)

unit armed with strong fire power and the newest equipment" -- a statement by the "joint chief of staff" of the south Korean army on April 20, 1983.

They carried out exercises to counter Kwangju-type uprisings on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the Kwangju uprising and conducted landing exercises on Cheju Island in the sea to the south of the Peninsula.

On the other hand, Chon Du Hwan stressed a need for "preparation for chemical warfare" at a meeting of the "defense ministry" in February this year, referring to the fact that the recent "Team Spirit" war rehearsals included NBC exercises.

The Chon junta is making frantic efforts for new war preparation by formulating the "law on raw material management (by which all human and material resources can be mobilized by the absolute authority of the "president"), the "law for total mobilization in an emergency", the "five-year plan for strengthening combat police", the "military service system" from the age of 17, "a compulsory report-making system for all inhabitants", "measure for emergency storage, water and electric power supply", "wartime service regulations" and so on.

One of the important points in Reagan's measure for beefing up the south Korean army is modernization of its equipment.

For this purpose, a sum of $9.1 billion is allocated for the "five-year second equipment modernization plan of south Korean armed forces (1982--86)" to introduce F-16 fighter-bombers, anti-tank Tomahawk missiles, surface-to-surface Hawk missiles and electronic intelligence equipment from the U.S.

A total amount of equipment to be introduced from the U.S. will reach $8 billion over 5 years from fiscal 1985 to 1989. This means that the south Korean junta will purchase annually $1.6 billion worth of weapons and military equipment so that south Korea will become the largest U.S. arms market in the world.

Links with Japanese Self-Defense Forces

At the same time, a joint operational plan is being rapidly developed among the U.S., Japan and south Korea.

The first phase of the "study in a contingency on the Korean Peninsula" by these countries has already been completed and the final stage of the study on concrete points is under way.

It is reported that a plan to dispatch Japanese SDF units to south Korea is being secretly studied, as former U.S. defense chief Brown told his Japanese counterpart and two other former Japanese defense chiefs in Nov. 1980.

The U.S. troops in Japan with close ties with the Japanese SDF held joint military exercises in the air and on the sea of Japan, including a joint "scramble" exercise during last year's "Team Spirit 83" war game.

This year, too, the largest scale U.S-Japan air and land battle training exercise was carried out in the sea off Shikoku Island from Feb. 6 to 9.

They also held a joint mine exercise in the Inland Sea of Seto, Japan, from Feb. 15 to 27.

These exercises are considered to form a link in the chain of U.S.-Japan-south Korea joint operations based on the assumption of a contingency on the Korean Peninsula.

It is said that the move of the Japanese SDF will be more active during actual battle exercises in "Team Spirit 84" in the mid-March in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula.

In this way, the military maneuvers of the U.S., Japan and south Korea centered on the Korean Peninsula are really aggressive in character as a test war aimed at first nuclear attack type northward invasion, and are an extremely dangerous war game with a real possibility that even an accidental incident may develop into a nuclear shooting war which may spread to other parts of Asia and the world.

List of Prisoners — November 25, 1983

(Continued from the previous issue)

Follows a list of south Korean prisoners who have been arrested on charges of violation of the law on assembly and demonstration and other laws.

The list was carried in the January 1984 issue of Korea Communique, an English-language magazine published by Japan Emergency Christian Conference on Korean Problems.

Name	Prisoner number/ Occupation	Place	Major/Year of Study	Case or Event	Arrest Date/ Law Used	Sentence	Trial Status
KIMCHON PRISON							
• 1 LEE DAE-YÖNG	11 student	Chonnam U	administr, accounting, 4	Oct 82 demo in/out campus Oct 13	ADL	1y6m-2y	appeal rej. by SC.
2 CH'OI CH'UNG-HÖN	10 student	Koshin U	medicine, 2	Mar 82 Pusan US Cult. Ctr. Arson	NSL/ADL/ MLD/ARS	3-4y & 7y loss	appeal rej. by SC.
• 3 AN YÖNG-HŪI	student	Sogang U	German literature, 4	May 83 campus demo May11	ADL	1y	appeal rej. by SC.
KYONGJU PRISON							
						Tae Nam Myun • Wol Song Gun • Kyungbuk 681	
1 KIM HO-SÖNG	student	Dongguk U	Indian philosophy, 4	Jan 82 Student Buddh.Assn.case	NSL	3y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
2 KIM ŬN-SUK 7	student	Koshin U	christ. education, 3	Mar 82 Pusan US Cult. Ctr. Arson	NSL/ADL/ MLD/ARS	5y & 7 y loss	appeal rej. by SC.
3 KIM JAE-GYU	tennis hall	Pusan U	business, graduate	Sep 81 Purim case	NSL	3y6m & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
• 4 ŏM JU-BŏM	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	chemical engineering, 3	May 83 campus demo May 18	ADL	2y	appeal rej. by SC.
PUSAN PRISON							
						Chu Re Dong • Pusan-Shi 601	
• 1 KIM GWANG-GYÖNG	student	Korea U	sociology, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 4	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
2 YU SŬNG-YŏL 10	student	Pusan U	chemical engineering, 3	Mar 82 Pusan US Cult. Ctr. Arson	NSL/ADL/ MLD/ARS	5y & 7y loss	appeal rej. by SC.
3 KIM JI-HŪI 5501	sutdent	Pusan Women's Coll.	Korean literature, 3	Mar 82 Pusan US Cult. Ctr. Arson	NSL/ADL/ MLD/ARS	5y & 7y loss	appeal rej. by SC.
4 LEE HO-CHŎL 19	student	Pusan U	political law, graduate	Apr 82 Purim case	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 5 PARK YÖNG-JU 7	student	Kyung Nam U	economics, 1	Mar 83 leaflets distr. Mar 14	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 6 LEE JAE-P 68	student	Kyung Nam U	mechanics, 4	Mar 83 leaflets distr. Mar 14	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 7 HYŎN JŎNG-GIL	student	Hanyang U	foreign policy, 3	May 83 campus demo May 9	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 8 YU GYÖNG-HO 11	student	Keimyung	graduate	Mar 83 leaflets distr. Mar 14	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.

(Continued on page 7)

Iron Production and Manufacture in Koguryo Period

Metal manufacturing technique made progress in the Three-Kingdom period (mid-1st century B.C. to the end of the 7th century A.D.) in Korea.

The manufacturing of ironware items was important for the development of the productive capacity and for the country's increased defence power.

Emphasis was put on the manufacture of ironware items by the Koguryo people.

During the Koguryo period, iron production increased and a large farming implements and working tools and sophisticated weapons were made of iron.

In Korea ironware items were discovered in many ancient settlements belonging to the Koguryo period. Among ironware items were iron hatchets, knives, arrowheads, gimlets, hooks, plowshares and harnesses.

Ironware items manufactured in the Koguryo period.

Some of these ancient settlements are located in Tosong-ri, Chunggang County, Chagang Province and Nampa-dong, Honam-ri, Sijung County, Chagang Province.

Various ironware items were discovered at the Musunkoi Castle, one of the Koguryo remains.

Discovered at these sites were iron plowshares, spearheads, stirrupts appliances, iron pots, etc.

A large number of ironware items of the Koguryo period were found in may other sites. These ironware items were made by forging and molding in order to make these items usable for a long time.

For example, objects including plowshares, iron pots and arrowheads were molded. Hoes, weeding hoes, hatchets, knives and spearheads were forged.

The development of molding technique in the Koguryo period is seen in ironware items. For example, a big plowshare was 34.5 cm long, 32 cm wide and 7cm high. A big and thin mirror made in this period measures 42cm long, 30 cm wide and 0.6 cm thick.

An iron pot molded in the Koguryo period are 50 cm in diameter and 1.2 cm thick.

The molding of iron pots requires an advanced technique. In the Koguryo period, a large number of iron pots were made.

Not only the iron molding method but the technique of forging iron into steel were introduced.

This is proved by the following fact: No pig iron items but steel items were discovered at the Tosong-ri site, Chunggang County, Chagang Province.

On the basis of this advanced iron production, technique, working tools and sophisticated weapons were produced. Among weapons produced by the Koguryo people, hatches, spears and bows are representative ones. They are sophisticated and have features characteristic of the Koguryo period.

In 1976, a tomb of the Koguryo period was discovered at the foot of Mt. Ponghwa, Chigyong-dong, Pyongsong City, South Pyongan Province. An iron knife was found in the tomb. When the quality of iron knife was assayed, the iron was found to be high-speed steel which was manufactured by a secondary smelting method.

This fact indicates the superiority of iron weapons. In Koguryo the technique of manufacturing armors was so advanced that not only warriors but even horses were protected by armor. Armor in the Koguryo period was made by linking iron plates. In the Koguryo period, armor of this sort was used by thousands of and tens of thousands of soldiers and horses.

Depicted on the walls of the Yaksuri tomb in Kangso County, Taean City and the Anak tomb No. 3 in Oguk-ri, Anak County, South Hwanghae Province are cavalry soldiers and horses clad in armor, an indication of the advanced technique of armor manufacture.

The advanced iron manufacturing technique exerted an influence on its neighboring states including Japan.

According to old records under the region of King Inhyon (in 492), a Japanese named Hidaka visited Koguryo and took technical experts of Koguryo to Japan. They included experts on iron production and manufacture.

In Japan these experts built smitheries and manufactured various kinds of iron-made working tools, weapons, and utensils for daily use.

In the River Kinokawa valley, Wakayama Prefecture, Japan, some 700 tombs were discovered. The tombs are called "Iwasesenzuka."

These tombs are believed to be those of Koguryo people. The tombs are presumed to have been built from the latter half period of the century to the beginning of the 6th century.

A large number of tools used by smiths were found at the Nekozuka tomb, one of the "Iwasesenzuka" tombs. Such a large number of tools used by smiths have not discovered in any other tumuli to date.

In the light of this, it is presumed that the manufacture of Japan's ironware items developed after Koguryo people came to visit Japan.

New characteristic features are seen in the ironware items manufactured in Japan's ancient burial mound period. They included saddles, bits, blinders, knives and armor.

These ironware items could be manufactured only by experts who were equipped with advanced molding and forging methods.

Before the mid-5th century when the Koguryo experts began to visit Japan, no such ironware items had been produced.

Saddles, stirrups, harnesses, blinders, armour which are believed to belong to a period from the mid-5th century to the beginning of the 6th century, have features identical with those of the Koguryo period.

These facts indicates that Koguryo experts in the manufacture of ironware items made a great contribution to the development of ironware production in the ancient burial mound period of Japan.

500-Yr.-Old Relics Discovered in Mt. Kumgang

PYONGYANG March 5 (KCNA) – 500 odd year old relics inlcuding gold-plated bronze images of Buddha were recently discovered in Mt. Kumgang, a world-renowned scenic spot.

Among them are 10 gold-plate bronze images of Buddha, 2 white crocks and a coper box in which the images were put. And *chamji* (a kind of paper), pieces of cloths, gems, jewels, *insam*, liquorice, three kinds of materials from which medicine are made and five kinds of *putchuck* pieces were found in the bodies of the Buddhist images.

The letters written on the paper and cloths tell that the Buddhist images were made in 1451.

The Buddhist images, 12–18 centimetres in height, all show the Buddha sitting on the stool on which lotus was ingraved; they are in excellent harmony with proportion and balance as a whole and the depiction of facial expression and others is delicate and elegant.

The names of the contributions to the Buddha and letters the content of which is related to the Buddhist faith written on the pieces of cloths and paper still preserve primary shape and color.

The newly discovered images of Buddha and other relics show with actual things materials, pattern and colour of the textiles, paper and other things made 500 odd years ago which have been known only through documents and serve as important materials for the study of the history at that time.

A Buddhist image made of pure gold and 32 goldplated bronze images of Buddha including those recently discovered have been unearthed in Mt. Kumgang on four occasions in the last ten years.

(Continued from page 6)

Name	Prisoner number/	Occupation	Place	Major/Year of Study	Case or Event	Arrest Date/ Law Used	Sentence	Trial Status
9 JŏNG GWANG-MO	31	student	Pusan U	public administration, 4	Apr 83 leaflets distr. on campus Apr 25	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
10 Hŏ KWAN-SU		student	Pusan U	mechanics, 2	Jun 83 leaflets distr. on campus Apr 25	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
11 CHŏN NAM-HŭI		student	Pusan U	pharmacy, 4	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 7	ADL	pending	pending
12 KIM SUN-NAM		student	Pusan U	philosophy, 4	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 7	ADL	pending	pending
13 HA-GŭN	25	student	Pusan U	economics, 4	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 7	ADL	pending	pending
14 SHIN DONG-IL	22	student	Pusan U	microbiology, 2	Sept 83 leaflets distr. on campus Sep 20	ADL	pending	pending
15 HONG GI-T'AE	23	student	Pusan U	English literature, 3	Sep 83 leaflets distr. on campus Sep 20	ADL	pending	pending
16 HONG GYŏNG-UNG	24	student	Pusan U	social welfare, 2	Sep 83 leaflets distr. on campus Sep 20	ADL	pending	pending
17 CH'OI SŏN-AE		student	Pusan U	physics education, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 18	ADL	pending	pending
18 SONG YŏNG-GYŏNG		student	Pusan U	biology, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 18	ADL	pending	pending

INCHON PRISON

Hak Ik 2 Dong 278 • Nam Ku • Inchon-Shi

1 KIM SŏNG-IL	197	student	Inchon U	economics, 4	Sep 83 leaflets distr. on campus Sep 22	ADL	pending	pending
2 LEE T'AE-YŏNG	178	laborer			Sep 83 leaflets distr. on campus Sep 22	ADL	pending	pending
3 PARK HŭNG-MUN	894	student	Inchon U	biology, 2	Sept 83 leaflets distr. on campus Sep 22	ADL	pending	pending
4 KIM YUN-GI	10	student	In Ha U	mechanics, 3	Sept 83 street demo on Sep 30	ADL	pending	pending
5 MAENG BO-YŏNG		student	Song Shim Women's College	Korean literature, 4	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 5	ADL	pending	pending
6 LEE JONG-MI		student	Song Shim Women's College	Korean history, 4	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 5	ADL	pending	pending
7 KIM GI-SU		student	Song Shim Women's College	English literature, 4	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 5	ADL	pending	pending
8 KIM HYE-JŏNG		student	Song Shim Women's College	psychology, 4	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 5	ADL	pending	pending
9 LEE MIN-JAE	5	student	In Ha U	foreign policy, 4	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 6	ADL	pending	pending
10 LEE GI-SŏN	3	student	In Ha U	chemical engineering, 4	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 6	ADL	pending	pending
11 HWANG HONG-GYU	2	student	In Ha U	foreign policy, 4	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 6	ADL	pending	pending
12 YUN HO-YŏNG	4	student	In Ha U	philosophy, 3	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 6	ADL	pending	pending
13 LEE SŏN-AE	71	student	Sogang U	Korean literature, 4	Oct 83 campus demo May 11	ADL	pending	pending

(Continued)

New Phase of Mil. Alliance Between Japan, U.S. & S. Korea

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here is the last of a three-part article on new developments in U.S.-Japan-south Korea military alliance written by Fujii Haruo.

(Continued from the previous issue)

Unless the Daikan Straits are blockaded, the aim to confine the Soviet Navy could never be achieved. It is also increasingly important to secure the peripheral area of the straits. The blockade of the Daikan Straits, the west channel of the Tsushima Straits, could never be achieved without cooperation between Japan and Korea.

During his visit to south Korea, Nakasone must have talked about the blockade of the four straits. Shortly after his visit on March 5, The Korean League of Diet Members proposed consultation between the two countries concerning the plan, for Japan-Korea security cooperation including a concrete scheme for the blockading. The proposal includes the exchange of air-defense intelligence, mutual training of both armies, exchange of education and visiting each other's navies.

It is quite certain that blockading of the straits would provoke a severe, Soviet response, since the action would be aimed at attacking the weak points of the Soviet Navy. It would trigger a limited nuclear war. Thus, the Asian theater is threatened to become a battlefield of nuclear weapons, as it takes up its role in the U.S. world strategy.

On January 22, 1983, the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, Meyer, had a press conference in Seoul, and said, "The basic concept of the Reagan administration strategy is to use tactical nuclear weapons even in a conventional war if it were privileged. The concept can be applied to Korea." It is a commander of a field army, or commander of the U.S.-Korea allied forces, for example, that proposes when nuclear weapon should be used.

The U.S. army owns and maintains nuclear weapons. Only the U.S. President has authority to give an order for them to be launched. The nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea are directed not only at north Korea but at the territory of the Soviet Union. Quite a few of the U.S. military bases in Japan also have the task of launching a nuclear attack against an area such as Vladivostok.

Prior to Reagan's visit, south Korean Defense Minister stated on October 27 in the Diet, "Cooperation among south Korea, the U.S. and Japan must be furthered in such a direction that the Korea-U.S. Defense Treaty and the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty could supplement each other." Regarding concrete policy, he suggested "south Korea would participate in the Japan-U.S. joint military training as part of a reinforcement of military cooperation between the three countries. If necessary conditions are fulfilled, south Korea will promote military cooperation with Japan."

It was the first time that the south Korean defense authority formally expressed an intention to promote military cooperation with Japan. This indicates how secret military exchange has been accelerated since Nakasone's visit to south Korea.

In Japan after the Rim Pac Exercises, it has become possible for the SDF to participate in joint exercises with countries other than the U.S. Several joint exercises between the two countries have already been conducted with the Navy of the UK, Canada and Australia. Also, some troops of the Maritime Self-Defense Force conduct joint training with the Navy in Argentin, Chile, and Brazil.

Joint exercises with the south Korean Navy, Air Force and Army can be conducted any time. During the "Savior Spirit II," missile-equipped training session, conducted by the U.S. Air Force in September 1983, the south Korean Air Force participated and members of JSDF also joined under the pretext of observing.

Following the participation of SDF leaders, the U.S. aircrafts stationed in south Korea are likely to join the Japan-U.S. exercises. It is reported that maritime joint practice will be conducted between the three countries after the general election. A large-scale joint exercise by army, maritime and air force is planned for the Japan-U.S. joint practice, uniting the military activities of the whole Asia-Pacific region along with Team Spirit and Rim Pac.

At the Williamsburg Summit in May, 1983, Nakasone, along with Reagan promoted the political statement that the security of Japan and the western bloc cannot be separated.

The security system between Japan, the U.S. and south Korea is part of this strategy and provides an advanced check against the Soviets in north-east Asia, with the Pan-Pacific Community envisaged as a background. The U.S. strengthens ties with Australia and New Zealand through ANZUS, commitment to the Philippines and Thailand, and military relationships with Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore.

The JSDF also strengthens its relations with ASEAN, and ANZUS countries by participating in different seminars and conferences sponsored by the U.S. army; the seminar on the rear troops in the Pacific offshore region, and the seminar on army control in onshore Pacific region. These seminars were attended by the U.S., south Korea, the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand. Singapore also joined in the former one and Taiwan in the latter.

The formation of a broader community will strengthen the iron ring against the Soviet Union and will also serve to obstruct the influencial power of the Soviets in the Third World. Further, it is to support the reactionary ruling forces in the Third World.

The military cooperation between Japan, the U.S. and Korea looks for "peace through military strength". This dangerous idea has been become more and more apparent as imperialism has been forced to retreat since the end of the WWII. (End)

International Conference Supporting 3-Way Talks Held in Paris

An international conference supporting tripartite talks for peace and reunification of Korea was held in Paris, France, over March 9-10 under the sponsorship of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

The conference was attended by a Guinean party and parliament delegation headed by Damantang Camara, member of the Political Bureau and Permanent Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea and Chairman of the National People's Assembly; a government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar headed by Maxime Zafera, Director of Civil Affairs of the Presidency of Madagascar; Felix Eloy Torres, vice-President of the Congress of Venezuela and first vice-Chairman of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism; delegate of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark Gest Petersen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party and member of the Parliament; ex-President of Portugal Francisco Da Costa Gomes; Robert Parry, member of the British Parliament from the Labour Party; delegate of the Left Party-Communist of Sweden H. Pettersson, member of the Parliament of the Kingdom of Sweden and member of the Executive Committee of the party; delegate of the Communist Party of the United States of America Helen Winter, member of its central committee; delegate of the Italian Communist Party Rodolfo Meechini, member of the Control Committee of the party; Juan Jose Leon, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba; delegate of the Finnish People's Democratic League Suomela Kalevi, Chairman of the International Sub-Committee of the league; Makoto Ichikawa, advisor to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo); delegate of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement George Pattas, vice-Chairman of the International Relations Committee of the Movement; delegate of the Swiss Progressive Organisations Scharer, member of the Political Bureau of the organizations; and delegations and delegates from 36 countries including China, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Romania, Benin, Algeria, Angola, Ethiopia, Libya, Zambia, Egypt, Austria, West Germany, Spain, Belguim, the Congo, Togo, Mali, Zimbabwe and India, and delegates from 10 international organisations including the World Peace Council, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Union of Students, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, the World Scientists Association against Nuclear War, the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People.

The conference was also participated in by a delegation of the Communist Party of France headed by the member of the Central Committee of the party who is Editor-in-Chief of the party organ magazine "Cahier Du Communisme"; a member of the National Assembly of France who is vice-Chairman of the Socialist Group of the French Parliament; a delegate of the Socialist Party of France who is chief of the Asian Region of the International Department of the party; a delegate of the United Socialist Party of France who is National Secretary of the party; delegate of the Democratic People's Union of France Chantal Cousin, chairman of the union; a delegate of the General Confederation of Labor of France; a delegate of the French Peace Movement; a delegation of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by its chairman Andre Aubry; Jean Suret-canale, Chairman of the French-Korea Friendship Association; a delegation of the French Committee to Support the Founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo; a delegate of Montreuil city and many other personnel of political and public circles of France.

Attending the conference were 68 delegations and delegates in all.

Present there were foreign diplomatic envoys in France.

Also present were newspaper, news agency and radio reporters from many countries.

A delegation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People was also present at the conference.

Lucio Luzzatto, President of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made a report on the subject "On Launching a Vigorous International Solidarity Movement in Support of Tripartite Talks for Peace and Reunification of Korea."

Speeches were also made at the conference by scores of delegates from Korea, Guinea, Madagascar, the United States of America, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Japan, Denmark, Finland, the Congo, India, Venezuela, France, Switzerland, Ethiopia, Mali, Italy, Benin, Belgium, Spain, Togo, Cuba, the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Lucio Luzzatto, President of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, read out congratulatory messages to the conference from Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and Masashi Ishibashi, Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party.

The conference unanimously adopted an appeal to the governments, parliaments, political parties and public organisations of all countries of the world, international organisations and peace-loving people in the world over, a letter to the Secretary General of the United Nations and a letter to U.S. Congress.

Lucio Luzzatto President of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made a closing address.

In the address he expressed full support to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and called upon the attendants to launch brisk activities in support of the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks.

State Funeral of Late Veep

(From Page 1)

Armed Forces, and other top officials attended the funeral ceremony.

At 10:30 A.M., leading cadres of the party and state carried the coffin of the deceased to the hearse to the solemn strains of the dirge.

Later, the hearse arrived at the Sinmiri Cemetery on the outskirts of Pyongyang.

A solemn ceremony was held there to bid the last farewell to the deceased.

After the national anthem was played, Vice President Pak Sung Chul made a funeral address.

In the funeral address, Pak Sung Chul said:

"The life of Comrade Kim Il was the life of a revolutionary soldier boundlessly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the life of an indomitable revolutionary and a true communist who devoted his all to the struggle for the party and the revolution, for the working class and the people.

"For his boundless loyalty to the party and the leader, his devoted services to the fatherland and the people, for his steadfast revolutionary traits, he always enjoyed respect and love of our party members and people, and his boundless loyalty to the party and the leader, and a high degree of revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit displayed by him were an example for us." **(See Page 2)**

Mr. Kim Jong Il together with O Jin U, Pak Sung Chul, Kim Chun Chu, Li Jong Ok, Kang Song San and other leadering party and state cadres and bereft family of the deceased earthed the grave.

Then, wreaths and bunches of flowers were laid at the grave.

The attendants of the funeral ceremony observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased amid the solemn playing of the dirge.

World-Wide Support to 3-Way Talks

(From Page 1)

your efforts for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

I hope that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parliaments and two countries will further develop in the future.

A message of solidarity came to him, also from Mahmoud Al Zouby, President of the People's Council of the Syrina Arab Republic.

He stresses in the message that he has paid attention to the proposal for creating a guarantee of peace in Korea and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country contained in the SPA appeal.

The message says:

The People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic bitterly denounces the United States for massing its armed forces in south Korea and converting that part of Korea into its nuclear base.

We denounce the war exercises and new war provocation manoeuvres of the United States against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The People's Council supports your efforts to force the U.S troops to withdraw from south Korea and turn Korea and East Asia into a zone free from nuclear weapons and mass destruction weapons.

We will make continued efforts in support of the Korean people's just cause against the forces of war and aggression.

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